349 springs. In early morning 2 men hid inside blind;
224 as birds, small game came to water one man shot them, other went outside to gather them in. This done chiefly on piñon expeditions. Traps, blinds, etc., used especially on camp-hunting expeditions, when men, women went E to desert in small groups to camp for week or so and gather food (SM; Voegelin, 1935 b, 211).

●223 Waterfowl shot with bow and arrow; mud hens
[373] when very fat "couldn't fly; it was easy to shoot them" (SM). Lighted torches, made from sticks on which pitch had been smeared, waved under trees where quail roosting at night; as birds flew down they were easily clubbed. Inflammable brush never piled up and fired to attract waterfowl; live or stuffed birds not used as decoys.

252 Preparation of animal food.- Deer, other large game skinned while warm as it lay on ground; incisions made with stone knife as among Havasupai (Spier, 1928, 111); skin removed with knuckles of closed hand; "not much fat left on hide when it was skinned this way" (SM). Entire deer utilized; meat, guts laid directly on live coals to broil; meat never eaten raw, preferred "half done." Bones
[887] roasted, cracked, and marrow extracted. Old people with few teeth given liver (nï·man), which they pounded in small mortars or on flat rock. Flesh of other large game also either broiled on coals or stewed in clay pots; birds gutted (not gutted, MM), and plucked, roasted in ashes or impaled on stick and roasted over fire. Rabbits skinned, gutted, and broiled on coals, roasted in ashes, or stewed. Raccoons, of which Tübatulabal "ate lots," squirrels, woodrats gutted, hair singed off, roasted whole in hot ashes. All small game removed from ashes with "any kind of a stick." Deer head roasted in pit oven (šo·li·l, hole). Hole dug in ground, sides and bottom lined with flat rocks heated on open fire; head, unwrapped, denuded of horns, put into pit, covered with hot flat rock and pit sealed with sand or earth. Pit
[177] opened 12-14 hours later; head generally put in around sundown, taken out and eaten next morning. Cow heads now occasionally roasted in this way.

226 Fish and mollusks.- Fish, both fresh and dried,
131 of importance in Tübatulabal diet. Obtainable in South Fork of Kern r., augmented and unaugmented Kern, streams such as Erskine creek, former lakes in South Fork valley, mt. lakes in hinterland. Fish (kuyu·l) included trout (ha'ayal), said to be native in mt. creeks (SM, FP), whitefish or bullheads (co·h), suckers (nimal), catfish (kaŋa·ganan), minnows (ko'oši'). Whitefish caught in irrigation ditches 30 yrs. ago so large that "when a man carried one over his shoulders, the tail of the fish scraped the ground" (FM); MM said man could hardly lift some of fish caught in corrals (below) and FP commented on how large fish were formerly.

Fresh-water mussels (čono', twins), which Gifford suggests are probably Anodonta oregonensis,

Cave, now closed, on Jesus Miranda's ranch
825 1 3/4 mi. NW of Weldon on N side of South Fork of Kern r., said by several informants to have been former abode of wild dogs. According to SM, "the Indians heard the wild dogs bark in the cave, but never saw them"; FP had "heard people talk of the wild dogs down by Miranda's," but knew nothing more about them, nor could FN give additional information.

●223 Young golden eaglets (a·šawYt) taken from nests in steep cliffs on n. face of Nichols peak (elev. 6078 ft.). Men scaled peak on gentler sloping S side, generally taking with them boy 9, 10 years old. At top of cliffs boy was tied around waist with rope made from native twine, or put in net attached to long rope and lowered over face of cliff to nest, where he got eaglet; if parent birds attacked him he was speedily hauled back up over cliff. Grown men also sometimes lowered over cliffs thus.

231 Eaglets brought home by captors in carrying
237 net and kept in cage (hani·la·nil) about 5 x 5 x 5 ft., made of willow poles; cage hung up on branch of tree outside house. Birds fed squirrels, rabbits, other meat through small door made in one side of cage; water provided in small coiled basket (hom'mobit). Wing feathers collected when bird molted; down (pi·wi·l) plucked from breast twice yearly. After being kept year or so "eagles grew so big they bit and clawed and men were afraid to handle them, so they set them free" (SM).

[223] Adult eagles snared at watering places in Greenhorn mts., in same way Owens Valley Paiute snared rabbits and wildcats (Steward, 1933, 254), except that Tübatulabal used willow pole and scattered seeds and acorns inside loop for bait (SM). Adult eagles never kept in captivity; if not killed when caught in snare they were dispatched by owner of snare who addressed no formula to eagle, but clubbed bird to death and then plucked it (SM). Eagles and eaglets "hard to find" (SM), but any man free to get them; eyries not owned. Although eagle prominent in
[773] mythology, being chief in Mythical age, SM, FM, FP stated unequivocally that eagles were kept only in order to obtain feathers and eagle down
[171] from them; their statements agree with data on use of eagles among Kawaiisu (Kroeber, Handbook, 603). Occasionally an eagle was made pet, but
[794] this was of no esoteric significance and traces of any bird cult (Gifford, 1932 b, 39; Kroeber, Handbook, 495) seem lacking. Kroeber's statement
231 that "condors, crows, hawks, and geese and even young coyotes were kept as pets, and sometimes inherited by the son from the father" (Handbook, 608) brought negatives from SM for all birds mentioned; "they just kept eagles" (SM). However, FM said his sister "had kept a pet crow once," but attached no esoteric significance to fact. That keeping of pets might be significant was not, however, foreign idea to informants, as they recognized that a Yokuts man who formerly lived among them had mystical bond with a rattlesnake,

159 Gifford, 1932 b, pl. 3b). There were 4 camps over
349 there that time, each a little distant from the other. We used to work early, before sunup,
223 grinding that ku·l. One man killed doves, lots of them, at a spring. He made a little brush house and sat inside that house; when the doves came to get a drink at the spring they couldn't see him inside the house and he shot them with bow and arrow. In the evening he would bring half a sackful to camp; those doves were good and fat. He'd give 5, maybe 6, to all the people camping there.

159 I got tired of camping over there; we had no
481 white flour to eat. Another girl, younger than I was, and I started home afoot. We just came alone; there was no one else with us. We traveled all night on that desert; it was moonlight. There are lots of doglike animals on the desert, lots of yu·mu·gi·wal but we didn't see any; maybe they would eat you up.

159 We packed water in a pitched water jar, and we took along a little lunch of ku·l meal. When we got to Coyote Hole where there is a spring, we wanted to drink that water there. So we stopped at the spring. Then we saw a camp on a hill above the spring a little way off; we ran the other way, up into the hills, when we saw
[171] that camp. We were afraid that the people at the spring were Frenchmen and that they would kill us. The people in the camp were all asleep; they didn't see us. There were Frenchmen up here then, lots of them; they chase women, right away when they see them. We were afraid of Frenchmen.

When we arrived at the other side of the summit (Walker pass) we got water at a spring a little way down; then we ate our lunch and rested a little, because we were tired. It was sunup when we got to the summit. Then we came down to Canebrake from the summit. By Canebrake we saw
[177] 2 men coming up the canyon, but we were afraid and ran over on a little hill where we watched them. They were trappers, I think; white men.

We got to u·u·pu·lap; there were some people living there. We were going home to omomïp from there, but they told us my mother had left omomïp to gather chia seeds and that nobody was home. The people at u·u·pu·lap said everybody from omomïp was over at Scodie's mt., so that same day we went over there. We were very tired, but we couldn't stay over at omomïp all alone, with nobody in the house. We found my mother all right.

My grandmother came back from over on the desert a week after we got back. That girl who came home with me that time is still living; she lives over at Paiute all by herself; her husband is dead; she lives in a house near a white lady. She looks young yet; the Indians never used to get old-looking for a long time in the old days; these young people do now though because they eat
[262] everything hot, with too much salt. Indians used to eat salt too, but only a little bit.

I was growing up then. When wïšimlït (SM's

3: Voegelin E-5 (1931-1933) 1935
NS22 Tübatulabal NS22



## 7. YIHAWAL STEALS GIRL

1. (This is) not a myth. People, the pioneers, (had already) come here. 2. Once a man and also his wife are living, and also her child, a little girl, and also her mother-in-law. 3. Then the man goes and hunts, and also his wife there goes and pounds acorns. 4. Then her child is crying all the time when her mother goes pounding.

5. Then also in the evening the little girl cries. 6. Then her mother left her. "Right here take her and go away, Yihawal," (the mother) says. 7. From there her mother went toward the house. 8. She went and arrived at her own house. 9. Then her mother-in-law asks, "Where is the little girl?" 10. Then from there her mother went and ran back again.

11. The little girl is not there. 12. Yihawal took her here and went away. 13. Back again (the mother) came and ran toward the house. "Nothing there," she says. 14. From there, then, they both went. 15. There they met the man. 16. "What is it you are looking for?" (he asks). 17. "I left the little girl here," her mother says; "perhaps Yihawal has already taken her here and gone away."

18. Yihawal took her to his own house. 19. Then Yihawal hunts every day. 20. He brings many mountain quail in the evening. 21. Then he roasts the mountain quail in his own armpits, and also he stirs chia seed in the cooking-basket. 22. Then he blows his nose there in the cooking-basket. 23. That woman eats (the contents of the cooking-basket). 24. He fixes her blankets for her. 25. He blankets that (woman). 26. His blankets (are) good ones. 27. He strung (them of) the skin of the mountain quail.

28. Then Yihawal said, "Already your relatives begin to make fiesta. Better let me take you there." 29. Then from there he took her. 30. He put her there, close to the house. 31. "Don't you tell (how you were brought up)," he says, "for three days," he says. 32. Then, "Good," says the woman.

33. From there he went to his own house. 34. Then she went and arrived outside her own house. 35. She hears the crying (of the fiesta). 36. Then her mother came out there outside (the house) (and) saw there that woman while she stands there. 37. Then (the mother) went toward her. 38. "Who are you?" she says. 39. "I stand (here), your child. You left me and went away to your pounding."

40. Then her mother took her inside the house. 41. Then her mother became silent. 42. Then all the people came, when they came to see her. 43. They are talking to her. 44. "Where (were) you, you who have traveled?" (they ask). 45. She does not tell. 46. Then they also (more people) are coming; they are coming and asking her.

47. Then after a while, she told. 48. "I (am) the one who lived there," she says, "in the home of Yihawal." 49. Then from there she went and fell dead when she had finished saying it. 50. Then there her child runs away. 51. He went, he went, so they say. 52. There it got ended.

## 8. END OF THE MYTHICAL AGE

1. Many people are living. 2. Then Coyote says to Eagle, "Pretty soon we get scattered. Different people will come," he says. 3. "Good," they (the people) say when he says (this). 4. Coyote (is) chief. 5. "Where will you live?" he says to Eagle. 6. "On Lelet" (a mountain peak south of Weldon). 7. "And you?" Coyote says to Bat. 8. "Indeed, I shall wander at night." 9. "And you?" Coyote says to Lizard. 10. "Indeed, I shall live on rocks." 11. "And you?" (Coyote) says to Grasshopper. 12. "Indeed, I shall wander in the valley." 13. "And you?" (Coyote) says to Fish. 14. "Indeed, I shall live in the water," Fish says. 15. "And you?" (Coyote) says to Sage Hen. 16. "Indeed, I shall live in the sagebrush."

17. Eagle (asks) Coyote, "Where will you live?" 18. "Indeed, I shall live in the valley; I will eat beetles and also grasshoppers." 19. There it is ended.

known. The clapper (tawa´tw·l) and cocoon rattle (sa´nač) were used. The musical bow was known to the Southern Yokuts, Choinimni Yokuts, and probably northward throughout the foothills as it is reported from Western Mono, Miwok, and Maidu.[131]

Hunting.---P.M.'s father was a fine hunter; Cougar was his dream helper. When P.M. was about fifteen years old, his father took him hunting. Sinew-backed bows were bought from Pitanisha (Tübatulabal) living near Kernville. But plain bows of elderwood [? he claimed] were made at Sototlo. Arrows were of button willow tipped with a white-oak point, or of obsidian if for deer.

The deer disguise was made of the complete head, antlers, and skin. The head was stuffed with grass. The wearer leaned on two sticks to imitate the animal, and with them would crash about in underbrush to simulate fighting deer.

Bears were lured out of their caves by a fast runner, and shot by two or three good hunters waiting in ambush.

After the killing of an especially large deer or bear, the animal's head was sprinkled with eagle down. P.M. never heard of selling bear paws or skin to someone with a bear totem. He thinks bear was not a totem animal for any one at Sototlo.

In dividing up a carcass, the man who took the skin did not receive any meat. Men did tanning of hides.

The pigeon booth from which birds were snared is probably native to this region, as well as northward along the foothills, although that seen and illustrated by Holmes was on the Tule River Reservation.[132]

Tobacco.---Tobacco (so´gon) was drunk with lime. The preparation was like that elsewhere: the cakes of dried leaves were pounded with a small mortar (koi´was) and pestle (pa´lwi), crushed shells (ta´sop) were added, and water was stirred in. It was taken in the evening by persons of either sex who were at least twenty years of age; the purpose was to aid dreaming. Crushed tobacco was smoked in a cane pipe (ha´la) or an elderwood pipe (wi´se´ta, elderwood). Tobacco was made in the usual two cake forms, so´gon and politsi´na, but of the latter P.M. could only say that it was stronger and molded in the usual cylindrical shape.

Tinder.---Oak balls contained a shreddy, corklike substance called ye´ska, which was used as tinder in making fires and lighting pipes.

Medicine.---Redwood sap (ta´nal) was shaved up in a pot of hot water. A person with a wound which bled profusely steamed himself with this under a blanket; a woman who had given birth also used it in this way. A little of

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[131]Ibid., 419, 542; Barrett and Gifford, 250; Wobomuch Western Mono, herein, Pt. II.

[132]Anthropological Studies, pls. 31, 32.